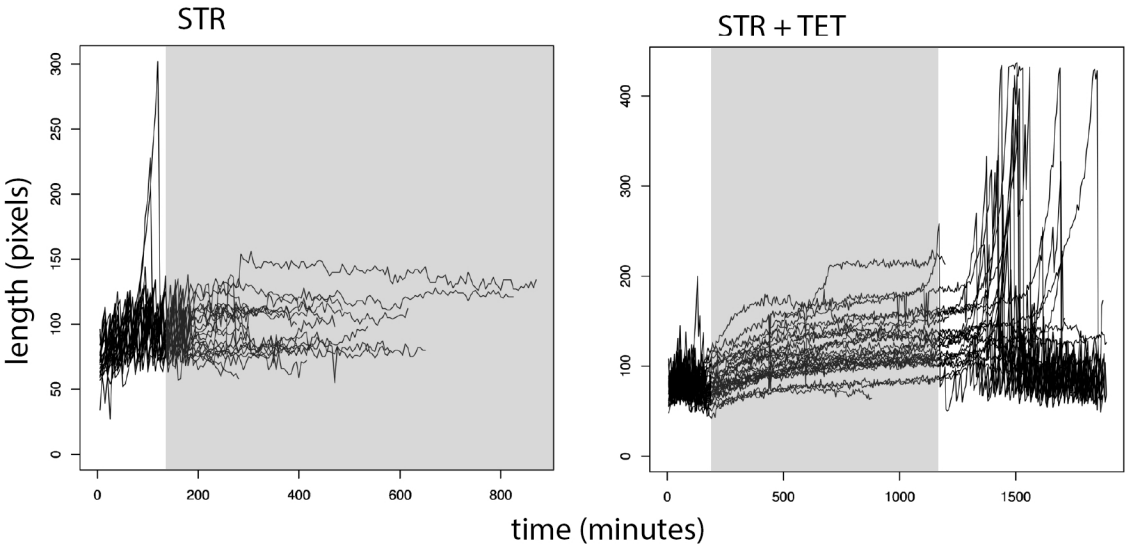

Figure S1. Length-time graphs of individual cells exposed to streptomycin, and streptomycin + tetracycline.

All cells exposed to streptomycin were observed to die during treatment. In contrast, a significant number of cells exposed to both streptomycin and tetracycline survived antibiotic exposure

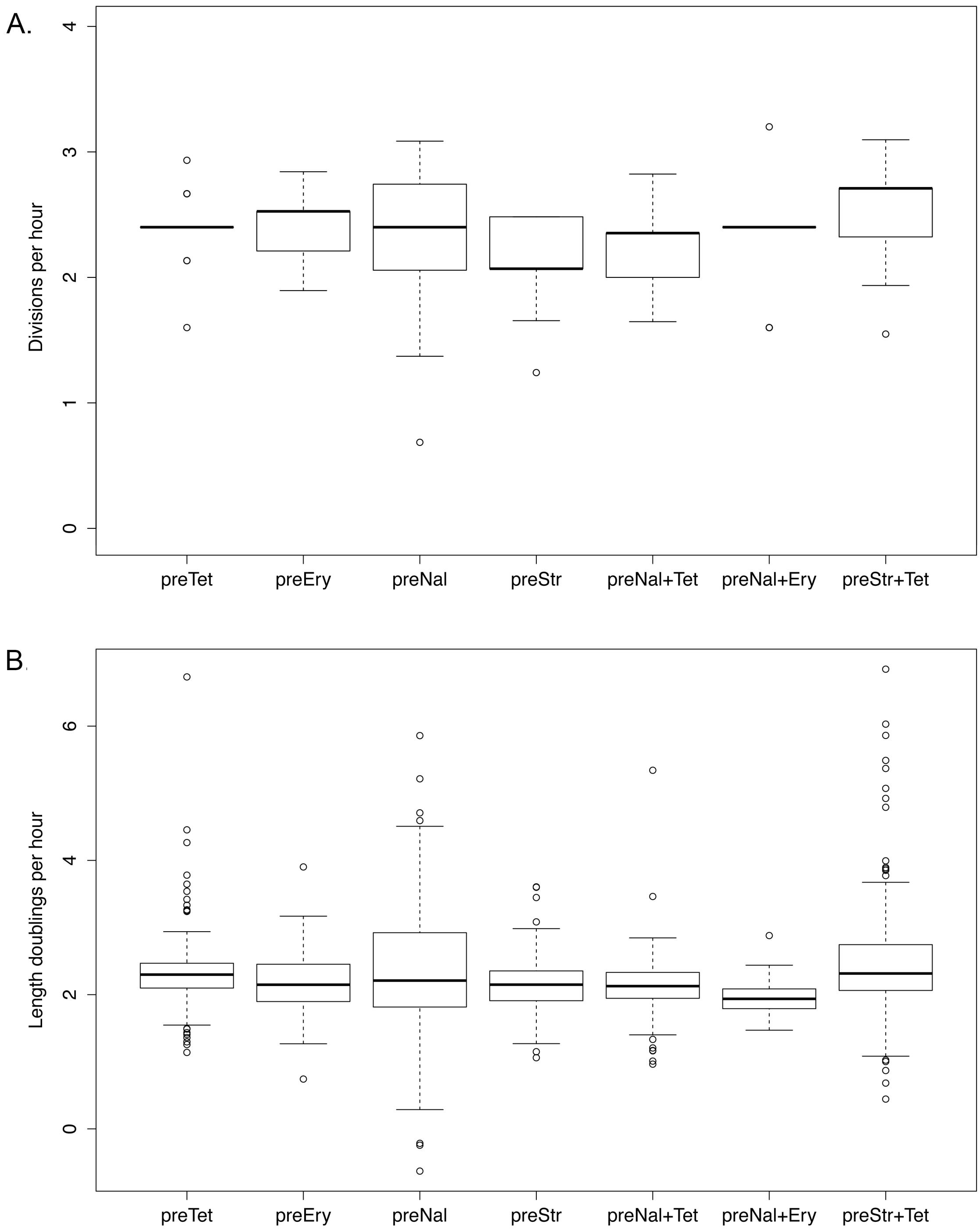

Figure S2. The distributions of division rates (A) and elongation rates (B) of cells in plain LB broth prior to each antibiotic condition.

One-way ANOVAs revealed no significant differences between groups in terms of division rates ($F_{6,145} = 1.5774$, $p = 0.4142$) or elongation rates ($F_{6,912} = 1.9058$, $p = 0.077$).

Table S1. Post-antibiotic treatment individual survival rates		
Drug condition	**Individuals observed over entire experiment**	**% survival**
NAL	291	0
STR	318	0
TET	287	87.8
NAL + TET	368	83.9
NAL + ERY	423	30.9
STR + TET	361	38.5

*Comparable single cell survival rates in erythromycin are unobtainable due to the filamentation induced by the drug. A majority of filamentous individuals are pulled by the flow of media leaving only a few cells remaining in a growth channel for the entire duration of the experiment.